

**DRAFT**  
**Meeting Minutes**  
**DEFT-Noname Coordination Team (DNCT)**  
**September 17, 1998**  
**1:00pm to 5:00pm**

**Participants**

Pete Chadwick, Jim White, Dave Fullerton, Jim Snow, Bruce Herbold, George Barnes, Matthew Vandenberg, BJ Miller, Art Hinojosa, Peter Louie, John Renning, Serge Birk, Nicole Sandkulla, Terri Anderson, Steve Roberts, Earl Nelson, Ron Ott, Russ Brown, Tom Cannon

**Agenda**

- environmental account
- operational flexibility
- real-time triggers
- process

**Action Items:**

- **BJ Miller** will develop a example on how one might use flexible operations, standards and/or sharing water on using existing facilities.
- **Dave Fullerton and Bruce Herbold** will develop example on flexible standards such as the E/I ratio. Examples considering upstream storage, downstream storage, JPD, /ISDP.
- **George Barnes** will make some model runs to show some possible results from varying operations(triggers, etc).

**Environmental Water Account - Dave Fullerton**

Dave Fullerton gave a follow up briefing on the environmental account. Some of his key points follow:

1. We can do better with real-time management by adapting to diverse situations.
2. We need to decide on which type of modeling - DWRSIM, Delta SOS, or both.
3. What type of accounting system.
4. Share benefits.
5. Experiments
6. Negotiate yield allocation
7. MWD may consider storage account in their reservoir.
8. Credits and Collateral - if you can't make up what you borrow then you will owe a debt to be paid. Credits are used as a catalyst; payment may not always be required.
9. Goal - 100 TAF in short term; 1 MAF in long term with groundwater storage in SJ valley key bank.

Comments:

10. Have to keep in mind other environmental benefits besides supply- Need opportunities for flexibility to gain other benefits.
11. varying degree of environ water in different project facilities.
12. should keep two accounts - one for projects that depends on the effect of the project on env; project generate env water; another separate env acct for new water developed.
13. create water supply with more flexible system with new facilities such as Sites.
14. should have new operation criteria for system that is updated with each new facility
15. should model benefits and adjust criteria until we get what we want.
16. operational policies should be developed with each new facility.
17. criteria and policies will take a while to develop because numerous options are possible.
18. example of Sites Reservoir: need filling rules; use rules. Could take a long time to work these out under Adaptive Management. Could use DWRSIM to simulate potential criteria and benefits.
19. Start with the existing standards
20. three concepts: (1) initial set of rules and constraints to protect env and water supply; (2) operate to get short term benefits that right to storage and share benefits; and (3) consider carryover storage rights. Need to structure rules to allow for these 3 concepts and estimate the benefits of each.
21. Each group should try to optimize use of their water accounts.
22. Need new examples to show the concepts.
23. Accounting is simpler on export side not on storage and use.
24. Last year's example for San Luis: biggest problem was forecasting how the environmental would be used. Couldn't show in model how system worked.
25. We shouldn't worry to much now about the details of how the concept will work. Things will get easier as policies are made and tested. Assurances can be developed, as can sharing, accounting, and means of increasing supplies.
26. We should develop a pilot example to show how this would work and to show benefits. South of Delta storage would be a good example.
27. We can't go to management and policy with vague concepts; need specific examples.
28. Env water supply can be developed from better system operations.
29. We need to define how we get past fixed rules and adaptively manage flexible operations to add env water and water supply benefits. We need some basic constraints plus flexibility.
30. We need to develop both simple and complex concepts.
31. We should consider storage north and south of the Delta, plus new Delta conveyance.
32. We need three concepts: (1) standards (operation requirements); (2) flexible operations options; and (3) rules for sharing benefits.
33. Short Term Stage 1: we should have a combination of the three concepts that will test concepts and lead to more definitive rules in long term. Use Stage 1 to test and develop rules and constraints. We should focus on what we would do in Stage 1 and not worry about long term now.
34. NoName should explain how things would work and how to make the pie bigger and how to enhance opportunities to make pie bigger.

35. The bigger the flexibility the easier it will be to sell the concept.
36. Need to define the baseline.
37. What is the potential for developing flexible rules for our existing facilities.
38. Two examples: expanded Shasta storage and InDelta storage.
39. Show examples of operational flexibility and how it could provide benefits in Stage 1 with limited new facilities. Show benefits potential for long term as well with new facilities.
40. Real benefits come later with new facilities.
41. May be easier to sell concept with something new in Stage 1.
42. **BJ Miller** will construct a example that shows how we can change standards and get water supply and share benefit. A suite of changes may show some larger benefits.
43. **Dave Fullerton and Bruce Herbold** agreed to start developing examples such as relaxing E/I standards.

### **Operational Flexibility - BJ Miller**

A. Adult equivalents in salvage should be considered. Adult equivalents in salvage represents a small number of adults.

Comment: may not be tenable for delta smelt.

B. Assumptions such as prescreen mortality at Banks are very sensitive parameters in adult equivalent approach, yet we know little about it.

### **Real-Time Triggers - Peter Louis, Russ Brown**

A. Looking at average composite of long-term records for wet and dry years - looking at time and amount of differences.

B. Considering how to modify exports to reduce salvage, but also to tie in with storage releases for water supply, power generation, env, and flood control.

C. We should consider other triggers not just salvage.

D. Density of salvage is key parameter.

E. Shutdown in exports: Process involves setting triggers, setting response times, setting duration of shutdown. Will develop examples to show how oper flex works.

Comments:

1. Not sure we can cut back releases on a real time basis to save water when under a controlled condition.

2. We should simulate relaxing E/I standards in some months to see benefit.
3. Real-time monitoring data is designed to be potential triggers.
4. One trigger could be previous years fall midwater trawl index for delta smelt.
5. Need to determine what are controlling fixed factors - where the boundaries are on flexibility - first.
6. Decide means for making fish water.
7. Need to develop fish triggers that cost little water.
8. Need to define array of means to make up water.
9. Examples will tell us what fixed standards will save the most water.
10. Try different criteria to see what provides the most saved water.
11. **George Barnes** will try some examples.

**Next meeting:** scheduled for Tues 29th at 1:00- 5:00.